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OMB Number: 323

OMB Number: 3235-0123 Expires: October 31, 2004 Estimated average burden hours per response...... 12.00

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ANNUAL AUDITED DEFORM X-17A-5
PART III

AUG 13 2003

SEC FILE NUMBER
8- \$ 18/6

**FACING PAGE** 

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINN	VING 7/01/2002	AND ENDING	6/30/2003
	MM/DD/YY		MM/DD/YY
A	. REGISTRANT IDENTIF	ICATION	
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: SG 1	LONG & COMPANY		OFFICIAL USE ONLY
DDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE O	F BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O.	Box No.)	FIRM I.D. NO.
283 W	FRONT ST. SUITE 302		
	(No. and Street)	,	
MISSOULA	MT		59802
(City)	(State)	. (	Zip Code)
IAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER	OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN		
MARY STEVENS		406-7	21-0999
	ACCOUNTANT IDENTII		(Area Code - Telephone Number)
NDEDENDENT DUDI IC ACCOUNT	ANT whose eminion is contained	in this Decemb	
NDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNT	E & ASSOCIATES PC	in this Report	
. Dilitori	(Name – if individual, state las	, first, middle name)	
3819 STEPHENS	MISSOULA	МТ	59806
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
CHECK ONE:			
Certified Public Accoun	tant		BOACECS
☐ Public Accountant			PROCESS
☐ Accountant not resident	in United States or any of its pos	sessions.	PROCESSI AUG 25 200
	FOR OFFICIAL USE	ONLY	THOMSON FINANCIAL

\*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption.—See-Section–240.17a-5(e)(2).....

dotential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.

SEC 1410 (06-02).

#### OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I,	MARY C. STEVENS	, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
my	knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statem SG LONG & COMPANY	
of		are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
nei		fficer or director has any proprietary interest in any account
cla	ssified solely as that of a customer, except as follows:	
	NONE	
_	NONE	
-		
		May C. Stylor Signature
		FINANCIAL OPERATIONS PRINCIPAL Title
Th XX	is report ** contains (check all applicable boxes):  (a) Facing Page.  (b) Statement of Financial Condition.	Notary Public for the State of Montana Residing at Missoula, Montana My Commission Expires
	(g) Computation of Net Capital.	ortners' or Sole Proprietors' Capital. Claims of Creditors.
	<ul> <li>(i) Information Relating to the Possession or Control R</li> <li>(j) A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanation Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requ</li> </ul>	Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.  To of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-3 and the durements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
	consolidation. (1) An Oath or Affirmation. (m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.	d Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of
**		·

<sup>\*\*</sup>For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

June 30, 2003

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

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Schedule 2 – Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission
Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Required by SEC Rule 17a-514



Board of Directors and Stockholders S. G. Long & Company Missoula, Montana

#### Independent Auditors' Report

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of S. G. Long & Company as of June 30, 2003, and the related statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended that you are filing pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of S. G. Long & Company at June 30, 2003, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in Schedules 1 and 2 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Elmore & Associates, P.C.

Certified Public Accountants July 24, 2003

## Statement of Financial Condition June 30, 2003

## **ASSETS**

Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	141,988
Receivables from Brokers and Clearing Organizations		81,759
Prepaid Expenses and Other		15,231
Investments		30,343
Furniture and Equipment, at Cost,		
Less Accumulated Depreciation of \$38,608		25,019
Deposits		50,000
Total assets	\$	344,340
	=	
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	\$_	83,862
Total current liabilities	_	83,862
Stockholders' Equity		
Common stock (no stated value, 50,000 shares authorized,		
46,202 issued)		166,215
Retained earnings		102,919
	_	269,134
Less treasury stock at cost (2,385 shares)		(8,656)
Total stockholders' equity	_	260,478
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$	344,340

# Statement of Income For the Year Ended June 30, 2003

	32,114
	JZ,114
Managed accounts fees 1	80,674
	76,236
	89,024
Expenses	
-	35,788
<del>-</del> •	36,532
Broker expenses and charges 1	27,811
Board of directors fees	3,000
Office salaries	41,687
Rent	57,273
Depreciation and amortization	10,553
Advertising	4,350
Taxes and licenses	9,812
Professional fees	27,454
Cleaning	3,378
Dues and subscriptions	27,407
Office supplies and postage	20,582
Computer and stock quotes	11,146
Miscellaneous	8,761
Insurance	1,991
Travel and entertainment	1,109
Employee benefits	13,507
Contributions	1,820
Training	1,199
Telephone	13,364
Utilities	4,427
Payroll taxes	27,173
Retirement plan	20,411_
1,4	10,535
	·
Loss from operations (	(21,511)
Interest Expense	(340)
Other Income	29,109
	28,769
Income before income taxes	7,258
Provision for Income Taxes - Current	(1,848)
110 VIDION TOT HEOMO TWASS - CHITCH	(1,070)
Net Income \$	5,410

#### Statement of Stockholders' Equity For the Year Ended June 30, 2003

	Comm	on Stock	Treas	ury Stock	Retained	Total Stockholders'
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Earnings	Equity
Balance, June 30, 2002	24,385	\$ 51,965	4,185	\$ (18,656)	\$ 97,509	\$ 130,818
Sale of common stock	21,817	114,250	-	-	-	114,250
Sale of treasury shares	-	-	(1,800)	10,000	-	10,000
Net income					5,410	5,410
Balance, June 30, 2003	46,202	\$ <u>166,215</u>	2,385	\$(8,656)	\$ 102,919	\$ 260,478

# Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended June 30, 2003

Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Net Income	\$ 5,410
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash	
provided by operations:	
Depreciation and amortization	10,553
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
Receivables	(69,622)
Prepaid expenses	(252)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	31,214
Total adjustments	(28,107)
Net cash used in operating activities	(22,697)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	
Purchase of investments	(14,755)
Acquisition of furniture and equipment	(23,474)
Net cash used in investing activities	(38,229)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities	
Payment on long-term debt	(9,404)
Issuance of stock	124,250_
Net cash provided by financing activities	114,846
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	53,920
Cash and Cash Equivalents	
Beginning of year	88,068
End of year	\$141,988
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:	
Cash paid for interest	\$ 839

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

## Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2003

#### Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

<u>Operations</u> – S. G. Long & Company is an independent brokerage firm operating in Missoula, Montana, with representatives registered in various states. The Company operates as an introducing broker and also is a registered investment advisor.

<u>Cash Equivalents</u> – For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

<u>Investments</u> – Marketable securities are classified as available-for-sale and are valued at fair value. The resulting difference between cost and market is reflected in the current period income or loss.

<u>Revenue Recognition</u> – Commission income is recorded on a settlement date basis, which does not materially differ from trade date basis.

<u>Property, Plant and Equipment</u> – Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation and amortization is provided using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of five to seven years for furniture, fixtures and equipment. Repair and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred and betterments are capitalized.

Advertising Costs – The Company generally expenses the costs of advertising as incurred. Total advertising expense was \$4,350 for the year ended June 30, 2003.

<u>Income Taxes</u> – Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. The current and noncurrent portion of these deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified in the statement of financial condition based on the respective classification of the assets and liabilities which give rise to such deferred income taxes. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in tax expense in the period that includes the enactment date.

<u>Estimates</u> – The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### Note 2 – Investments

Investments at June 30, 2003, consist of a mutual fund at fair value of \$30,343. Investment income for the year ended June 30, 2003, consists of interest and dividends totaling \$1,641.

#### Note 3 – Retirement Plan

The Company has a contributory retirement plan generally covering the employees that earn over \$5,000 during the year. The employer matches up to 3% of compensation and vesting of the matching contributions is immediate. The employee may also elect to contribute to the plan with no stated limitation other than those imposed by the Internal Revenue Code. The Company's contributions totaled \$20,411 for 2003.

#### Note 4 – Related Party Transactions

The Company rents office space from an entity owned by the majority shareholder. Payments for rent and related utilities totaled \$54,188 for the year ended June 30, 2003.

#### Note 5 – Net Capital Requirement

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1 (and the rule of the "applicable" exchange also provides that equity capital may not be withdrawn or cash dividends paid if the resulting net capital ratio would exceed 10 to 1). At June 30, 2003, the Company had net capital of \$205,677, which was \$155,677 in excess of its required net capital of \$50,000. The Company's net capital ratio was 0.41 to 1.

#### Note 6 – Commitments

The Company has an operating lease for office equipment. Minimum commitments under this lease are \$2,302 annually through 2004 and \$576 in 2005.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

83,862

#### S. G. LONG & COMPANY

## Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities and Exchange Commission June 30, 2003

Total stockholders' equity		260,478
Deduct equity not allowable for net capital	_	-
Total equity qualified for net capital		260,478
Namellawahla agasta:		
Nonallowable assets:  Nonallowable advances		7,764
Prepaid expenses		15,231
Furniture and equipment		25,019
Tarmento and oquipmont	-	48,014
		, , , , , , ,
Net capital before haircuts		212,464
Haircuts on securities:		
Trading and investment securities		6,787
New Constant	σ	205 677
Net Capital	ъ ф	205,677
Computation of Basic Net Capital Requirement		
Minimum net capital required: (based on aggregate indebtedness)	\$_	5,591
Minimum dollar requirement	-	50,000
Net capital requirement		50,000
rect capital requirement	-	30,000
Net capital	-	205,677
Excess net capital (net capital less minimum dollar requirement)	•	155 677
Excess her capital (her capital less hillimidin donal requirement)	Φ=	155,677
Excess net capital at 1,000%	\$	197,291
	-	
Computation of Aggregate Indebtedness		
Total aggregate indebtedness liability per statement		
i oral aggregate indeoredness hability per statement		

of financial condition

## Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities and Exchange Commission June 30, 2003

## Reconciliations with Company's Computations

## Stockholders' Equity

Stockholders' Equity - as Reported in FOCUS Report		262,288
Adjustments Income tax provision Other	_	(1,848)
Stockholders' Equity - Per Audited Financial Statements	\$_	260,478
Net Capital		
Net Capital - as Reported in FOCUS Report	\$_	205,677
Net Capital - Per Audited Financial Statements	\$_	205,677

Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Under
Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission
June 30, 2003

S. G. Long & Company is exempt from Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c3-3 under subsection k2(i).



Board of Directors and Stockholders S. G. Long & Company Missoula, Montana

#### Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Required by SEC Rule 17a-5

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of S. G. Long & Company for the year ended June 30, 2003, we considered its internal control, including control activities for safeguarding securities, in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on internal control.

Also, as required by rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company, including tests of compliance with such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in rule 17a-5(g), in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness and net capital under rule 17a-3(a)(11) and the procedures for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- 1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons.
- 2. Recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13.
- 3. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls, and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph, and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's abovementioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in internal control or the practices and procedures referred to above, errors or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

Our consideration of internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in internal control that might be material weaknesses under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of the specific internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. However, we noted no matters involving internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at June 30, 2003, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and other regulatory agencies that rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Elmore & Associates, P.C.

Certified Public Accountants July 24, 2003